

fig. 3, it will be seen that some of the raphis-cells of *Arum* are nearly $\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{100}$ th in breadth.

Asparagaceæ.—This is probably a true raphidiferous order; for, though I have not examined the exotic species, I have found raphides in all the British plants (except *Maianthemum*, which I have not seen). In *Asparagus officinalis*, raphides occur throughout the plant, and at all periods of its growth, from the first leaf-bud to the ripe berry.

Edenbridge, Oct. 14, 1863.

[To be continued.]

XXXVII.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley.*

COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from p. 288.]

Genus LEPTURGES, nov. gen.

Body depressed, oblong, elliptical or elongate, free from irregularities or tubercles on its surface, and clothed with fine, prettily variegated tomentum. Antennæ long and hair-like, sparsely clothed with short, stiff hairs; the basal joint greatly elongated, gradually thickened from the base, the club thus formed being waved or not in its outline beneath; the remaining joints (except the second) very slender. Thorax trapezoidal, depressed, the lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, or at a short distance from them. Elytra free from centro-basal ridges or tubercles, more or less truncated at the tip, except in rare instances, where they are entire. Abdomen with the terminal segment slightly elongated in the females, the dorsal plate obtusely pointed at the tip, the ventral truncated or scarce perceptibly emarginated; in the males the same terminal segment has both its ventral and dorsal plates entire at the tips. Legs moderate in length, the thighs moderately clavate, and the basal joints of the tarsi elongated.

This group, which comprises a large number of small Leiopodine Longicorns of Tropical America, is so closely allied to the European genus *Leiopus* that I have great hesitation in separating it. All the species, however, differ from the European *Leiopus nebulosus* (the type of the genus) in the shape of the thorax, and in the antennæ having very slender and elongated joints more or less clothed with stiff hairs. The thorax has, in nearly all the species, a trapezoidal outline, the lateral spines being placed very near to, or coincident with, the hind angles, the surface depressed, and the sides widening from the head towards the base. In one section, however, the spines are more or less distant from the hind angles, and they then have the

acute tips and recurved shape of the thoracic spines of *Leiopus*; so that this character is not wholly to be relied on. The flatness of the thorax and the great slenderness of the antennæ are perhaps distinctive characters of more value. The species are prettily variegated in the hues of the fine pubescence with which they are clothed; and the group, whether treated as a section of *Leiopus* or as an independent genus, appears to me a very natural one*.

§ 1. Thoracic spines very near to, or coincident with, the hind angles; small, not curved posteriorly.

1. *Lepturges elegantulus*, n. sp.

L. subellipticus, depressus, carneo-fulvus, fusco variegatus: elytris oblique et obtuse truncatis: femoribus posticis vix clavatis, tarsis maxime elongatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head pinkish tawny. Antennæ the same, with the extreme tips of all the joints dusky; they are filiform, or rather stout, and nearly three times the length of the body (♂). Thorax with the lateral spines nearly coincident with the hind angles, porrect or standing out at right angles to the body; surface pinkish

* The genus *Leiopus* is represented by three European species, one only of which (*L. nebulosus*) I have been able to examine. Leconte enumerates several North-American species, and, according to the characters he gives of the genus, these seem to agree generically with the European forms; but one (*L. angulatus* of Georgia) would appear rather to belong to our new genus *Lepturges*. The chief features enumerated by Leconte as distinguishing *Leiopus* from the many allied genera are—(1) the shortness and conical shape of the ovipositor of the females (to which may be added the unleft tip of the apical ventral segment which forms part of it), (2) the rounded apex of the dorsal plate of the apical abdominal segment in the males, (3) the naked antennæ, and (4) the elongation of the basal joint of the posterior tarsi. I propose to limit the genus to those species which have, in addition to the above characters, the thorax of quadrate outline and of more or less convex shape, with the lateral spines placed at a distance from the hind angles, long, acute, and curved posteriorly. I did not meet with a single species answering to this definition in the Amazon region: the following, however, found in South-east Brazil, seems to be a true *Leiopus*, with the exception of the antennæ being long and slender, and furnished with stiff hairs:—

L. amœnulus. Oblongus, convexiusculus, tomento carneo-griseo læte variegatus. Caput nigrum, vertice rufo. Antennæ elongatæ, tenues, setiferæ, rufo-piceæ, articulis (duobus basalibus exceptis) apice nigris. Thorax subquadratus, convexus, spinis lateralibus pone medium sitis, acutis, recurvis; tomento carneo-griseo vestitus, maculis duabus dorsalibus claviformibus nigris. Elytra apice breviter et obtuse truncata, modice convexa, punctata, nigricantia, utrinque plaga irregulari ab humero usque ad apicem extensa grisea, nigro quadrimaculata, apud humeros rosco tincta ornata. Corpus subtus rufo-piceum. Pedes picei, femoribus omnibus valde clavatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro Brasilæ. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

grey, with a large irregular brownish blotch in the middle, and a stripe of the same colour on each side beneath, above the sockets of the haunches. Elytra depressed, tapering from base to apex, the latter obtusely and obliquely truncated; base near the scutellum slightly convex; surface punctured, pinkish fulvous or grey, silky, with a few brown spots and patches, namely, one on the convex part near the scutellum; a second, kidney-shaped, on the margin near the humeral angle; a third, behind the middle, extending as a large angulated blotch towards the suture; and a fourth, small and oblique, near the apex. Body beneath and legs pinkish fulvous or grey; front and middle thighs with dusky patches. Hind thighs gradually thickened. Tarsi greatly elongated, the hind pair nearly as long as the tibiæ, the basal joint especially being of excessive length.

This handsome little species was only once met with, namely, flying in the evening twilight on the banks of the river at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. It differs from all other species of the genus in the length of its tarsi and the slenderness of its hind thighs, in which characters it approaches the genus *Paræcus*; but the depressed form and general facies make it consort better with *Lepturges* than with *Paræcus*.

2. *Lepturges linearis*, n. sp.

L. linearis, fuliginosus: elytris griseo bilineatis. Long. 4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty, with a shining olivaceous pile. Thorax with the lateral spines placed near the hind angles, and forming each a large acute tubercle separated by an impressed line from the body of the thorax; surface with an impressed dorsal line, sooty, varied with silky greyish-olivaceous pile. Elytra greatly elongated, almost linear, sinuate-truncate at the tips, the external angle of the truncature produced and acute; surface coarsely but somewhat evenly punctured, sooty brown, each elytron with two olive-grey vittæ united before reaching the apex. Scutellum grey. Body beneath and legs clothed with iron-grey pile. Legs rather short; all the thighs clavate; tarsi slender and elongate.

Eggs; not uncommon on dry twigs in the forest.

3. *Lepturges flaviceps*, n. sp.

L. elongatus, sublinearis, niger: capite, vittis duabus thoracis, annulo antennarum flavis. Long. 4 lin. ♀.

Head shining testaceous yellow, with two black vittæ extending from the front of the eyes to the occiput. Antennæ twice the length of the body, the basal joint very greatly elongated; black, with the basal half of the fourth joint pale yellow. Thorax with the lateral spines placed near the hind angle; surface behind with a transverse depression, testaceous yellow, silky,

with a broad black vitta in the middle, and another still broader on each side above the sockets of the haunches. Elytra elongated, depressed, with the sides nearly parallel, obliquely truncated at the apex, with the external angle of the truncature produced and acute; surface thickly punctured, sooty black, with an indistinct pale streak in the middle of the base on each side. Body beneath black, with the exception of the pro- and mesosterna, which are yellow. Legs black, coxæ and base of thighs yellow; thighs slenderly clavate; tarsi slender, the basal joint elongated.

One example, taken at Pará.

4. *Lepturges complanatus*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, depressus, carneo-griseus, fusco maculatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus angulos posticos constituentibus: elytris apice singulatim rotundatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head black. - Antennæ reddish, with the extreme tips of all the joints dusky. Thorax blackish, clothed with ashy changeable pile, the lateral spines coincident with the posterior angles. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the tips, plane above and thickly punctured, with a slight indication of two longitudinal raised lines on each, pinkish grey in colour, with five dark brown spots or patches,—namely, one, minute, under the humeral angle; one, linear-oblique, in the middle of the base; a third, subtriangular, on the side near the base; a fourth extending as a broad irregular fascia nearly to the suture; and a fifth, wedge-shaped, near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky. Front and middle thighs thickly clavate; hind thighs more slender. Tarsi moderately elongated.

One example, taken at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, flying in the evening.

5. *Lepturges amabilis*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, depressus, griseus: thoracis spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris griseo nigroque læte variegatis, apice breviter oblique truncatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty black. Antennæ greatly elongated, pitchy black. Thorax grey; the disk occupied by two large square black spots, which leave only a central line and the margins of the ground-colour; the lateral spines are prominent and porrect, a small space only intervening between them and the hind margin. Elytra oblong, very slightly narrowing towards the apex, which latter is obliquely and briefly truncated; the surface is slightly depressed and closely punctured; the colour is clear grey, with (on each) four black spots,—namely, one, oval-oblique, in the middle of the base; a second, clongate-bilobed, on the side near

the base; a third extending as a broad fascia behind the middle to the suture; and a fourth, small and transverse, near the apex: the lateral spots are sometimes united on the extreme margin. Body beneath and legs clothed with grey pile; club of hind femora slender.

Ega; on dry twigs in the forest.

6. *Lepturges inscriptus*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, subdepressus, griseus, fusco læte variegatus: thoracis spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis: elytris oblongo-ovatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, griseis, plagis maculisque fuscis notatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head reddish brown. Antennæ reddish, extreme tips of the joints (from the third) black. Thorax regularly widened posteriorly; the spines situated near the hind angles, very acute and directed obliquely outwards; the surface finely punctured, greyish, with the sides and two dorsal vittæ brownish. Elytra oblong-ovate, briefly sinuate-truncate, with the angles obtuse; the surface finely punctured, slightly convex, grey, with various patches of a reddish-brown hue,—the patches consisting of a spot in the middle of the base, an elongate hooked spot on the side at the base, a lateral twin spot behind the middle, a V-like spot in the middle near the suture, and an oblique zigzag fascia between these latter and the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish brown. Legs rather slender; all the thighs slenderly clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

7. *Lepturges candicans*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, subdepressus, canescens: elytris pone medium fasciis duabus fuscis ad suturam convergentibus ornatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Head clothed with hoary pile. Antennæ reddish, clothed with hoary pile. Thorax not much widened posteriorly, the spines placed near the posterior angles, the disk with a few scattered punctures, and clothed uniformly with hoary pile. Elytra oblong, the sides rounded and rather enlarged behind the middle, the tip sinuate-truncate, both angles slightly produced and acute; the surface punctured, hoary, with two irregular brown fasciæ behind the middle converging on the suture; the anterior fascia is broken towards the sides, and a narrow line connects the two in the middle; besides these fasciæ, there is a V-shaped brown mark in the middle of the base on each elytron and a streak on each side from the base to the middle. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with hoary pile. Thighs slenderly clavate.

Ega.

8. *Lepturges venustus*, n. sp.

L. subelongatus, griseus: thorace supra nigro trivittato: elytris maculis vittisque nigris. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head greyish. Antennæ black. Thorax grey or light brown, the upper surface having three broad and regular black stripes, and the sides each having a similar stripe above the insertion of the coxæ; the lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, short, obtuse. Elytra oblong, rounded, and somewhat widened behind the middle in the ♀, shorter and more tapering in the ♂, broadly sinuate-truncate at the apex, outer angle of the truncature produced into a tooth in the ♀, both angles produced and acute in the ♂; upper surface with punctures scarcely apparent through the tomentum, grey or light brown, with a black vitta over the suture, dilated about the middle and narrowed towards the apex, a similar vitta, of more equal breadth, on each side, beginning at the shoulder, detached from the margin of the elytron at one-third its length, and ending in a curve before the apex, and two elongate black spots in the middle of each elytron—one near the base and one behind the middle. Body beneath and legs blackish, with grey pile.

Ega and Pará, on dried twigs and branches. The lateral vitta of the elytra is sometimes interrupted near its termination, leaving a detached spot on the disk near the apex.

9. *Lepturges dilectus*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, depressus: thoracis spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, subporrectis: elytris profunde sinuato-truncatis, fuscis, plaga communi irregulari ante medium maculisque posticis griseis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head brown. Thorax brown, with grey pile, punctured on the disk and hind margin; lateral spines placed near to the hind angles, large, prominent, and acute, standing out somewhat from the sides of the thorax. Elytra deeply sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature produced and acute, the outer ones most so; surface closely punctured, brown, with a large common grey patch about the middle, which emits short lines towards the base and apex; at the base, on each side the scutellum, there is a small round grey spot, and behind the large grey patch there are, on each elytron, two short grey lines, followed by a transverse grey streak connected with the suture near the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish, with grey pile.

Ega, on dead branches. There is a Cayenne species* resem-

* *L. Bariï*, n. sp. Oblongus, depressus. Caput et antennæ rufescentes. Thorax rufescens, griseo-sericeus, disco et margine posteriore punctatis; spinis lateralibus prope angulos posticos sitis, parvis, subporrectis, acutis. Elytra apice sinuato-truncata, angulis truncaturæ pro-

bling the present one greatly in markings, but differing in the smaller size of the thoracic spines and in other minor features.

10. *Lepturges perelegans*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongo-ovatus, griseus: thorace lituris duabus nigris: elytris sinuato-truncatis, griseo fuscoque lituratis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Head blackish. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax grey, with two black vittæ on the disk, and an oblique spot of the same colour on each side; lateral spines short, not distinct anteriorly from the outline of the thorax. Elytra sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature not produced, surface punctured, grey, with several flexuous black bands and spots,—namely, one basal, S-shaped, extending from the shoulder to the suture; a second, in the form of a large spot, on the side; a third extending as a broad zigzag belt across the elytra behind the middle; and a fourth, comma-shaped, near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky.

One example; S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

11. *Lepturges lineatocollis*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongus, minus depressus, griseus: thorace supra nigro quinquelineato: elytris nigro lineatis et plagiatis, apice sinuato-truncatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂.

Head greyish, vertex with two dusky stripes. Antennæ pitchy red. Thorax with the lateral spines short and conical, placed at a short distance from the hind angles; grey, with five black vittæ, the middle one much the broadest; the sides of the thorax are also blackish. Elytra oblong-ovate, narrowed near the apex (♂), sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface slightly convex, punctured, greyish, with irregular black patches near the base; middle, sides, and apex partially connected with each other by indistinct lines of the same colour. Body beneath and legs dusky.

Santarem; on dried twigs.

12. *Lepturges fragillimus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongus, minus depressus, griseus: thorace supra fusco bivittato: elytris maculis circa septem fuscis ornatis, apice leviter sinuato-truncatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Head dusky or reddish. Antennæ very long and thin, reddish; apical halves of the joints (including the basal one) blackish. Thorax grey; disk with two black vittæ; sides deep black, with

ductis et acutis; dorso punctata, rufescentia vel brunnea, ante medium fascia antice posticeque dentata latera haud attingente, pone discum punctum minutum et prope apicem ad suturam macula unciformi griseo-albis. Corpus subtus rufescens, griseo tomentosum. Pedes pallidiores. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀. *Hab.* Cayenne. *Dom.* Bar legit.

silky grey pile; lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, acute. Elytra oblong, rounded on the sides; apex sinuate-truncate, angles of truncature not produced; surface grey, with (on each) about seven angular blackish spots,—namely, one under the shoulder; a second, oblique, near the scutellum; a third, of large size, on the side near the middle; a fourth, elongated, near the apex; and, finally, three, more or less contiguous, on the disk behind the middle: some of the spots are partially confluent in some examples. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with grey pile.

Santarem, on dry twigs.

13. *Lepturges pulchellus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, elongatus, carneo-griseus: thorace supra fusco trivittato: elytris maculis magnis fuscis, apice late sinuato-truncatis. Long. 2 lin. ♀.

Head clothed with changeable grey pile. Antennæ dusky. Thorax pinkish or tawny grey, with a broad black vitta in the middle and one on each side, the latter varying in hue according to the light; lateral spines placed close to the hind angles, very small and obtuse. Elytra oblong, rather narrow, broadly sinuate-truncate, the external angles of the truncature produced; surface punctured, pinkish or tawny grey, with a large dusky spot close to the scutellum, a second, larger and rounded behind the middle, near the suture, and a third, smaller, near the apex; the sides also, except near the apex, occupied by an elongate stripe or spot of a dusky colour. Body beneath and legs tawny grey.

Santarem; on dry twigs in the woods.

14. *Lepturges delicatus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongus, depressus, griseus: thorace vittis duabus rufescentibus: elytris punctis numerosis rufescentibus, utrinque macula magna posteriore nigra. Long. 2 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head reddish, clothed with grey pile. Antennæ reddish testaceous, each joint from the third tipped with black. Thorax reddish testaceous, clothed with grey pile, and with two abbreviated vittæ on the disk of a darker reddish-brown colour; lateral spines distinct, acute, placed very near the hind angles. Elytra oblong-oval, depressed; apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature produced; surface punctured, grey, sprinkled with brownish-red spots, and having on each elytron behind the middle a large black spot extending from the side to the disk: in some specimens there is also a dusky spot on the side towards the base. Body beneath and legs reddish testaceous; tips of tibiæ and tarsi black.

Upper and Lower Amazons, at S. Paulo and Santarem.

15. *Lepturges musculus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongo-ovatus, minus depressus, postice apicem versus rotundato-attenuatus, fuliginosus: elytris obscure griseis, punctis fuliginosis sparsis: corpore subtus rufo. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head blackish; labrum hirsute. Antennæ dull black. Thorax sooty black, with obscure greyish pile, which leaves two abbreviated oblique vittæ on the disk, of the sooty ground-colour; lateral spines placed near the hind angles, short, porrect, or standing out from the sides of the thorax. Elytra oval, apex briefly and obliquely sinuate-truncate; surface dull grey, sprinkled with small soot-coloured spots, some of which unite to form patches; in some specimens there is also a whitish speck on the side of each elytron near the middle. Body beneath, coxæ, and base of the thighs reddish; legs dusky. Tarsi shorter than usual in this genus; the basal joint of the hind foot, however, is as long as the two following taken together.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons; flying, in the evening, on the banks of the river.

16. *Lepturges deliciolus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, oblongus, carneo-griseus, fusco læte variegatus: antennis pedibusque testaceis, nigro maculatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head dusky or reddish. Antennæ reddish testaceous, tips of the joints (from the third) blackish. Thorax reddish (black on the sides), clothed with pinkish or tawny-grey pile, and varied with four arcuated streaks or vittæ of a reddish-brown hue; lateral spines placed a short distance from the hind angles, and bent posteriorly, as in *Leiopus*. Elytra oblong, narrowed behind towards the apex, briefly sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature slightly prominent; surface punctured, pinkish or tawny grey, varied with numerous reddish-brown spots,—namely, one, angular, over the shoulder; a second, transverse, near the suture behind the scutellum; three, oblong-linear, in an oblique row across the elytron before the middle; a sixth, N-shaped, on the disk behind the middle; and a seventh, minute, near the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish testaceous; tips of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi dusky.

This very pretty little species occurred only at Santarem, on dry twigs on the borders of woods.

17. *Lepturges angustatus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, angustatus, postice attenuatus, nigricans: elytris maculis linearibus obscure griseis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head and antennæ black. Thorax black, with obscure grey pile and a faint grey dorsal line; lateral spines acute, placed almost coincident with the hind angles. Elytra elongated, nar-

rowed towards the apex, briefly sinuate-truncate, outer angle of the truncature much produced; surface punctured, black, clothed with olivaceous-sooty pile, and varied with a few short grey streaks arranged in lines from base to apex. Body beneath and legs pitchy black, clothed with dull greyish pile.

Ega.

18. *Lepturges inops*, n. sp.

L. parvus, angustatus, depressus, obscure rufescens: elytris griseo lituratis, apice truncatis: femoribus posticis vix clavatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head reddish, with scanty grey pile. Antennæ dull reddish. Thorax reddish, with a dusky tinge, and scanty silky grey pile; sides reddish; lateral spines large, pointing backwards, and situated close to the hind angles. Elytra narrow, slightly widening towards two-thirds their length, truncated at the apex, with the outer angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured, dull reddish, dusky on the sides near the base, variegated with dull greyish marks, there being a line on each side of the scutellum, an irregular, elongate, flexuous spot extending from the base to the middle near the suture, a small spot on the disk near the termination of the before-mentioned streak, and three oblong spots in a transverse row behind the middle of the disk; besides these marks, the suture near the apex and the apex itself of the elytra are bordered with dull grey. Body beneath and legs dull testaceous red. Legs feeble; hind thighs scarcely clavate.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons*.

19. *Lepturges griseostriatus*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, postice attenuatus, fuscus: elytris rufescenti-fuscis, utrinque lineis griseis octo, quarum tribus interioribus postice interruptis, notatis: pedibus validis, femoribus fortiter clavatis; tarsis posticis maxime elongatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head and antennæ dull reddish. Thorax above blackish, thinly clothed with hoary pile; the disk with a few punctures; lateral spines large and thick, placed very near to the hind

* A species inhabiting South-east Brazil closely resembles *L. inops* in general appearance and markings; the following is a description of it:—

L. miser. Parvus, oblongus, subangustatus, depressus, obscure fuscus, griseo variegatus. Caput nigricans, tomento fulvo vestitum. Antennæ tenues, parce setosæ, rufescentes, articulo basali piceo, reliquis apice obscuris. Thorax nigricans, griseo parce tomentosus; spinis laterali-bus parvis, acutis, paulo ante basin sitis. Elytra apice integra, dorso punctata, obscure fusca; fascia valde dentata ante medium liturisque subapicalibus griseis. Corpus subtus pedesque nigro-picea; femoribus omnibus clavatis. Long. 2 lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell.

angles. Elytra rather elongate, narrowed from base to apex, sinuate-truncate, both angles of the truncature slightly produced; surface feebly convex, punctured, light brown, each with eight longitudinal lines (besides a short one near the scutellum) of an ashy-grey colour; the second, third, and fourth from the suture interrupted a little beyond the middle of the elytron, and leaving a considerable space free from lines; towards the apex these three lines are represented by a thick streak. Body beneath and legs dull reddish, clothed with ashy pile. The legs are rather long and stout, the thighs thickly clubbed, the hind tarsi greatly elongated, especially the basal joint, which is much longer than the remaining three taken together.

Forests of the Cuparí, River Tapajos.

20. *Lepturges alboscriptus*, n. sp.

L. oblongo-ovatus, niger: elytris utrinque linea arcuata lineolisque duabus albis ornatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head black, with a few silvery-grey hairs. Antennæ black, furnished with numerous bristles. Thorax black, with patches of silvery-grey pile; surface sparingly punctured; lateral spines prominent and acute, placed very near the hind angles. Elytra oblong-ovate, slightly convex, very briefly and obtusely truncated; surface punctured; each elytron with a distinct white line extending from the shoulder to the suture behind the middle, and then sharply bent, terminating on the lateral margin; besides this line, there are two short white streaks placed transversely,—namely, one on the side, at one-third the length of the elytron, and the other very near the apex. Body beneath and legs dusky. Legs moderately stout; hind tarsi moderately elongated.

One example, taken at Caripí, near Pará.

21. *Lepturges dulcissimus*, n. sp.

L. oblongus, depressus, testaceo-flavus: capite nigro, lineola flava: elytris fulvo-griseis, apice flavis; marginibus, sutura fasciaque subapicali nigris. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Head deep shining black; labrum and a short and broad line on the crown yellow. Antennæ black. Thorax testaceous yellow; disk clothed with rich golden pile; lateral spines reduced to mere tubercles, and placed near to the hind angles. Elytra oblong, slightly narrowed near the tip, depressed, broadly truncated, outer angle of the truncature slightly produced; surface punctured, clear tawny grey, with the suture, lateral margins, and a fascia near the tip deep black; the apical space behind the fascia yellow. Body beneath reddish testaceous, except the tip

of the terminal abdominal segment, which is shining black. Legs shining black; basal halves of the femora reddish testaceous. Thighs all somewhat abruptly clavate; basal joint of the hind tarsi moderately elongated.

I met with only one example of this charming species. S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

§ 2. Thoracic spines placed at a distance from the hind angles: large, acute, curved posteriorly.

22. *Lepturges dorcadioides*, White.

Leiopus dorcadioides, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 382.

“*L. punctulatus*, brunneus, cano sublineatus: capite inter antennas linea impressa transversa et linea longitudinali ab ore ad verticem currente; oculis supra distantibus: thorace cinereo, fusco punctulato, vittis duabus medianis antice approximatis; scutello cinereo: elytris singulis apice oblique abruptis; margine, sutura et lineolis abbreviatis cinereis.” (White, *l. c.*) Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The lateral spines of the thorax are placed at some distance from the hind angles, and are long, acute, and directed obliquely outwards with a slight curve. The elytra are obliquely truncated in a wavy line, and the external angle of the truncature forms a small tooth directed outwards; their colour would be better described as hoary or ashy, with (on each side) a broad, irregular, arcuated, blackish vitta, extending from near the scutellum to three-fourths the length of the elytra, and followed by a small, angular subapical spot of the same colour. The legs and antennæ are of the same shape as those of the many allied species.

Ega and Pará. In my own Collection and that of the British Museum.

23. *Lepturges obscurellus*, n. sp.

L. parvus, elongatulus, fuliginosus: elytris griseis utrinque medio macula magna triangulari nigricante, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis obtusis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head blackish. Antennæ reddish. Thorax dusky, with obscure grey pile; the lateral spines placed a short distance from the hind angles, acute, and directed posteriorly. Elytra oblong, apex briefly sinuate-truncate, angles of the truncature not produced; surface punctured, dull grey, with (on each side in the middle) a large triangular blackish spot, whose apex touches on the suture the apex of the corresponding spot on the other elytron. Body beneath and legs dull pitchy red, shining.

Ega.

24. *Lepturges minutissimus*, n. sp.

L. minutus, oblongus, rufescens, tomento rufescenti-griseo variegatus: elytris apice integris. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Head rust-coloured. Antennæ twice the length of the body, reddish testaceous, naked. Thorax rusty red, clothed with dull grey pile, leaving the sides and two dorsal vittæ of the rusty ground-colour; lateral spines placed a little behind the middle, large, acute, slightly curved posteriorly. Elytra elongate-ovate, convex, entire at the apex; surface coarsely punctured, rusty red, clothed partially with dull grey pile, leaving the region of the scutellum, two short basal vittæ, and an irregular dentated fascia behind the middle, of the ruddy ground-colour. Body beneath and legs testaceous red. Thighs all clavate; basal joint of the posterior tarsi moderately elongated.

Santarem; on dry twigs*.

Genus PARÆCUS, nov. gen.

Body elliptical, narrowed equally anteriorly and posteriorly, and slightly convex. Antennæ stout, filiform rather than setaceous, greatly elongated, two and a half times the length of the body in both sexes. Thorax of trapezoidal outline; lateral spines thick and conical, placed close to the hind angles. Elytra without prominences on the surface, apex of each sinuate-truncate and bispinose. Legs rather long and stout; front and middle thighs thickly clavate; hind thighs gradually thickened from base to apex; hind tarsi greatly elongated, the basal joint longer

* The following species also belong to section 2 of this genus:—

L. spinifer. Elongatus, modice depressus, cinereus, brunneo lineolatus et maculatus. Caput brunneum, oculis postice cinereo marginatis. Antennæ testacæ, tomento cinereo parce vestitæ. Thorax cinereus, dorso maculis duabus brunneis cinereo marginatis; spinis lateralibus magnis, acutis, retrorsum oblique spectantibus, basi cinereis. Elytra angustata, apice peroblique et obtuse breviter truncata; dorso punctata, cinerea, vittis abbreviatis basalibus quatuor pallide brunneis, maculis et fascia irregulari pone medium obscurioribus. Corpus subtus et pedes testacea, tomento cinereo parce vestita; femoribus omnibus clavatis, tarsis posticis elongatis. Long. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

L. humilis. Oblongus, postice paulo ampliatus, deinde apicem versus attenuatus, fuliginosus, cinereo lineatus et fasciatus. Caput piceum, vertice linea cinerea. Antennæ rufo-piceæ. Thorax fuliginosus, dorso cinereo trilineatus; spinis lateralibus grossis, minus acutis. Elytra thorace latiora, pone medium paulo ampliata, apice vix truncata; dorso convexiuscula, punctata, fasciis duabus e maculis oblongis obscure cinereis, una ante, altera pone medium. Scutellum cinereum. Corpus subtus et pedes rufo-picea; femoribus omnibus clavatis; articulo primo tarsorum posteriorum modice elongato. Long. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀. *Hab.* Rio Janeiro. Coll. Bakewell, Bates.

than the three remaining taken together. Ovipositor of the female elongated ($1\frac{1}{2}$ line long), tubular; dorsal plate of the terminal abdominal segment pointed, ventral plate notched; ventral plate of the same segment in the males notched or sinuated, dorsal plate entire or sinuated.

The general appearance of the two species which I place in this genus resembles that of the *Anisopodi* and of the larger species of *Lepturges*; but the thickness of the antennæ and the length of the ovipositor of the females forbid their being associated with either genus.

1. *Paræcus ellipticus*, n. sp.

P. ellipticus, tomento carneo-cinereo vestitus: elytris plaga magna communi irregulari subtriangulari maculisque posticis nonnullis adjacentibus. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head clothed with ashy-fulvous pile; forehead dusky. Antennæ reddish ashy; tips of most of the joints slightly thickened. Thorax clothed with pinkish-ashy pile, sparingly punctured on the disk and hind margin; lateral spines conical, oblique, placed very near to the hind angles, and separated from the body of the thorax by a deep fovea. Elytra sinuate-truncate at the tip, both angles of the truncature produced into a short spine; surface faintly punctured, thickly clad with pinkish-ashy changeable tomentum, and having a large, common, dark brown blotch of irregular triangular shape, the apex of which touches the scutellum, and the base (behind the middle of the elytra) broken into two or more elongate spots followed by an oblique spot (on each elytron) of the same hue lying nearer to the apex. Body beneath reddish; sides of breast dusky. Legs dull reddish, sparsely clothed with ashy pile. Apical ventral segment in the males deeply notched, dorsal entire.

Fonte Boa, Upper Amazons, on fallen trunks of gigantic trees of the order Leguminosæ. The pupæ were found in numbers, lying in oval chambers formed by the larvæ between the bark and the wood.

2. *Paræcus rigidus*, n. sp.

P. oblongo-ellipticus, parum convexus, tomento cinereo vestitus: thorace fusco notato: elytris lateribus fuscis, cinereo maculatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head clothed with ashy-fulvous pile, forehead dusky. Antennæ reddish, clothed with ashy pile. Thorax rather strongly punctured on the disk; lateral spines conical, oblique, placed very near the hind angles; ashy, varied with small, oblong fuscous spots, two of which form an interrupted vitta on each side of the dorsal line. Elytra strongly sinuate-truncate at the tip, both angles of the truncature produced into spines, the external

one very long ; surface punctured, ashy, the sides occupied by a dark-brown streak or elongate patch, of very irregular outline and broken throughout with short spots and lines of the ashy ground-colour of the elytra. Body beneath clothed with ashy pile. Legs reddish ; hind tibiæ with rather long apical spurs.

Ega.

[To be continued.]

XXXVIII.—Notice of a new Species of *Kinixys* and other Tortoises from Central Africa. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

AMONG the other very interesting zoological specimens brought from Central Africa by Capt. Speke, and presented to the British Museum, is an imperfect specimen of a Land-Tortoise, which appears to indicate the existence of a species that has not hitherto been recorded in the catalogues.

I therefore propose to record it provisionally as *Kinixys Spekii*, hoping that some other traveller will be able to bring more perfect specimens, and thus give us a more complete notion of the animal.

Kinixys Spekii.

Shell oblong, rather depressed, pale brown ; the dorsal and upper part of the marginal plates yellow, deeply and distinctly concentrically grooved, with a black spot on the areola of each shield. The areola of the dorsal plates subcentral, small, granular, of the marginal plates small, rather behind the middle of the shields. The nuchal plate distinct, oblong-elongate. The sternum flat, convex on the sides, yellow, varied with numerous black-brown rays, which reach nearly to the margin ; the anterior part of the sternum rather produced and truncated in front, the gular plates being short and rather small ; the hinder end of the sternum short and rounded, and slightly nicked in the middle.

It is most like *K. Homeana* ; but unfortunately it wants the hinder moveable part of the back, and therefore we cannot tell whether it has the prominence of the upper part of the fifth vertebral plate, which is characteristic of that species.

It differs from the older specimens of that genus (and the young have not occurred to me) in being longer and more oblong, and it has a very distinctly marked, large square spot occupying the areola of each of the dorsal plates, and a smaller but equally distinct black spot occupies the upper part of the areola of each of the marginal plates.

It may be only a richly coloured specimen of the young of *K. Homeana* ; but the adult animal shows no indications of